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The general arrangement of the book is intended to serve at once the interest of the scholar and of the general reader. Detailed discussions are relegated to the appendixes, and the text is kept free for the development of the main exposition. In spite of this provision the movement is occasionally clogged and the meaning obscure; but for the most part Mr. Holmes's presentation of the subject is clear, vigorous and extremely readable.

F. N. ROBINSON.

*The History of the World. A Survey of Man's Record.* Edited by Dr. H. F. HELMOLT. Volume VI. *Central and Northern Europe.* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1907. Pp. xiii, 669.)

THIS volume, nominally the sixth, is the eighth in order of publication, and completes Helmolt's great undertaking. Though the chapters by different authors are of unequal value as indicated below, as a whole this account of the early and medieval history of Western Europe appears to reach the high level of the earlier volumes and to be quite superior to the eighth volume recently noticed in this REVIEW. It is addressed more to scholars but is necessarily too brief to satisfy them. It is pervaded with the spirit of Lamprecht and Ratzel, but at the same time has drawn heavily from Ranke. It does to a considerable degree justify the hope expressed in the preface "that it will supply a reliable basis for research wherever the study of comparative ethnology is pursued upon those principles which Karl Lamprecht has illustrated in theory and practice".

As in the other volumes the translator has done his work well. The long involved German sentences have their full meaning rendered in smooth, suitable English. Through a misunderstanding of the German he speaks of Clovis as an Arian before the famous conversion to Roman Catholicism (p. 60), and he refers to the Finns as Indo-Germans (p. 6), but such cases of missing the meaning are rare. Dr. Helmolt read every page of the German edition and then passed over the proof-sheets to his father and his sister Elsa. The English edition has not enjoyed such fond care. There are nearly forty misprints of dates and names. There are several excellent maps, genealogical tables of unusual detail on obscure or lesser ruling families, and a score of illustrations which have real historical and some artistic merit.

The opening chapter by the archaeologist, Dr. Weule, and by a native of the Baltic, Dr. Girgensohn, is an excellent sketch of the importance of the Baltic in history from the earliest times to the present day. Besides tracing in turn the Hanseatic, Swedish, Russian and German periods of dominant influence, it serves to transport the reader from Eastern Europe (in vol. V.) to the chapters on Central and Northern Europe which form the subject-matter of the present volume.

Professor Heyck then discusses briefly and clearly the question of Indo-Germanic origins as far as the Germans and Kelts are concerned. Three pages is a short space in which to explain how and why the Teutonic and Keltic languages arose out of dialects once mutually understood, but he has done it well and wholly in accordance with most recent philological theory. A colored ethnographic map (based on Roderich von Erckert), 500-50 B. C., helps to make clear the process by which the Kelts were crushed westward between the Germans advancing from the North and East and the power of Rome which was growing steadily stronger on the South. He essays an interesting comparative constitutional study of the early law and custom of the Germans of Tacitus and Caesar with that of the original Keltic peoples, drawing his evidence largely from Irish and Highland Scotch survivals. The differences of course are many and marked; some of them he tries to trace back to primitive groups of an Indo-Germanic people before the process of development and divergence had gone far. Incidentally he is inclined to overemphasize the existence of "race characteristics" in peoples. "Among the general characteristics of the Kelts were their stately carriage, their light complexions, their amiability, bravery, love of war, and liveliness, and intellect of somewhat unpractical nature and inclined to pride, superficiality, and self-laudation; at the same time they had a sense of humour and love of oratory and grandiloquence; but also a strain of poetry and the true spirit of Chivalry" (p. 126). To this he adds "their political incapacity", their "preference for highly colored clothing", and a disinclination "to wear trousers" (p. 138); and after pointing out that the Kelts possessed the three main alcoholic liquors which have appeared in the course of civilization (beer, wine and brandy), asserts that the wooden cask was invented in Gaul.

The history of France from the time of Clovis to the Hundred Years' War is treated by Dr. Mahrenholtz not chronologically but topically, and in a rather muddled manner. He also falls into several misstatements which space forbids us to note. Dr. Walther's sketch of the western development of Christianity to 1517 A.D. is concise but a little perfunctory; it does not make the papacy stand forth as a great and well-organized international power. Passing to two practical movements for which Christian enthusiasm was partly responsible there are excellent chapters on the colonizing crusades of the Germans east of the Elbe and on the crusades to the Holy Land. The former, by Dr. Mayr, analyzes Slavic conditions east of the Elbe about 1000 A.D. and then traces the systematic "colonization" from the West. So far as I know, this is not only the best general account of this subject in English, but is unsurpassed as a brief account by anything in German. Dr. Clemens Klein, besides giving an excellent narrative of the Crusades, seeks to emphasize their importance as an index of medieval thought and life, and to show the great influence of the East upon the development of the West. The thankless task of setting forth the medieval

history of Italy Dr. Helmolt has taken upon his own shoulders, and acquitted himself as well as might be; but as Ranke has said, only a collection of provincial histories could provide a true picture of the general history of Italy.

Most of the volume deals only with events prior to the Reformation, but an exception is made in regard to the Scandinavian countries and Great Britain, which are brought down to date. The chapter on the former is by a Norwegian, Dr. Schjøth, and appears to be scholarly but dry. As the chapter on England in the German edition smacked rather of the text-book and often placed the emphasis wrongly, Dr. Helmolt was fortunate in having this part of the English edition wholly rewritten by an Englishman, Mr. H. W. C. Davis. By almost total omission of military events he has made room in 150 pages for a good brief sketch of English political history, with more than usual attention to economic and constitutional matters, and some happy, though very brief, characterizations of English men of literature.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

*Le Japon: Histoire et Civilisation. I. Le Japon Ancien. II. Le Japon Féodal. III. Le Japon des Tokugawa.* Par le Marquis DE LA MAZELIÈRE. (Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 1907. Pp. cxxxv, 569; 406; 623.)

MARQUIS DE LA MAZELIÈRE, who has already published several works on East Asiatic civilization, comes forth with the most comprehensive work ever published in French on the history and civilization of Japan. The present three volumes bring the account down to the end of the eighteenth century, while the two volumes yet to appear will complete the entire historic period to date. The author has thought it best not to make specific references in the pages, but has placed an extensive bibliography at the beginning of each section. The works therein referred to include several Japanese books in translation and many original essays on Japan written in European languages, but none of the vast amount of sources and literature in Japanese which have not been translated, and the knowledge of which is likely almost completely to eclipse the information upon which the present work is based. The author, supply though he did this limited source of information with his personal knowledge gained from travel and observation, has in the main been obliged to make heroic efforts to exhaust all that could be got through the medium of Occidental languages and to make the best of what was thus obtained. The student in the field will be compelled to admit that the marquis has succeeded in giving to the world an intelligent and fairly complete summary of what Europe knows of Japan.

The first volume is devoted to Ancient Japan (from the earliest times to the beginnings of feudalism). It opens with a long introduction, in 135 pages, treating of the origins, the peculiarities, and the inter-